



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

DOCUMENTS, REPORTS, AND LEGISLATION

Industries and Commerce

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION ON THE WOOL-GROWING INDUSTRY. This document is a continuation of the study of the wool-growing industry made by the Tariff Board in 1911 and published in 1912 as part of its report on Schedule K.¹ It discusses the current situation of the industry both in the United States and in leading competing countries as it has been affected by certain influences already at work in the pre-war period and by governmental regulation during and immediately succeeding the World war.

One feature of the Commission's report on which emphasis is placed is the need of stabilization in the wool-growing industry. This need is intimately related to our public land policy in the range states. Sheep raising is essentially a pioneer industry, and its present condition is primarily the result of the pressure of agriculture and agricultural methods accompanying the general growth of population. The most serious problem now confronting the flock-master in the West is the gradual homesteading of the lands lying between desert or winter ranges and the summer grazing areas in the national forests—lands on which many sheep raisers are dependent for their spring and fall grazing. The homesteading of this intermediate area was stimulated by the Homestead acts of 1909 and 1916, allowing the homesteaders to take 320 and 640 acres respectively. These units not being sufficiently large to keep enough live stock to provide a living for a family, the laws benefit only those who are in a position to purchase adjacent land. Of five policies for the stabilization of the industry given special consideration the one most generally favored is the creation of grazing commons and the extension of the permit system now used by the Forest Service.

The cost figures of the report show some differences in accounting methods between the Tariff Commission and the Tariff Board. The latter obtained the cost of wool by deducting the receipts for mutton from total expenses, whereas the Tariff Commission distributes joint expenses according to the ratio of wool to mutton receipts. Another difference, more apparent than real, is that the figures of the Tariff Board included 13 per cent of the value of the flock for depreciation and losses, while these items are not covered by the expense accounts of the Tariff Commission. The reasoning of the Commission is that if lambs replace losses and sales of old stock, no account should be taken of them in the books because depreciation and losses will automatically enter into the expense account through the cost of rearing replacement lambs. It is properly pointed out, however, that the Tariff Board included in its receipts all lambs raised regardless of whether

¹ *Report of Tariff Board on Schedule K of the Tariff Law*, part I, sections 1 and 3, and part II.

they were sold or not, and hence offsetting these high receipts must be a charge for replacing the flock.

With respect to import duties, the Tariff Board had declared defective the method of levying a duty on wool in the grease, because on account of varying shrinkage it operated to prevent the importation of some high grade wools. It held, however, a specific duty to be superior to an *ad valorem* one and favored a rate based upon the scoured content of the wool. It also held that there is no longer any good reason for distinguishing between class I and class II wools. With these conclusions, assuming duties to be imposed upon raw wool, the Tariff Commission is in substantial agreement.

ABRAHAM BERGLUND.

The United States Department of Commerce has begun to publish a new series of monthly supplements to the *Commerce Reports*, entitled *Survey of Current Business*. The first issue appeared August 1, 1921. These supplements are compiled by the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and the Bureau of Standards. The total subscription price for the *Commerce Reports*, including these supplements is \$4 per annum.

The *Commerce Reports* have been reorganized and now appear as a weekly service.

From the federal Department of Commerce have been received:

Special Agents' Series:

- No. 206. *Columbia: A Commercial and Industrial Handbook*, by P. L. Bell (1921, pp. 423).
- No. 207, *Forest Resources, Lumber Industry, and Lumber Export Trade of Finland*, by A. H. Oxholm (1921, pp. 144).
- No. 208, *Bolivia: A Commercial and Industrial Handbook*, by W. L. Schurz (1921, pp. 260).
- No. 209, *Advertising Methods in Japan, China, and the Philippines*, by J. W. Sanger (1921, pp. 107).

From the United States Tariff Commission has been received a pamphlet showing a *List of Principal Subjects Investigated and Reported Upon by the United States Tariff Commission* (Washington, 1921, pp. 34); also, *Wages in the United States and Foreign Countries*, prepared for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means (1921, pp. 103).

The *Tariff Bill*, H. R. 7456, has been published as House Document 100 (pp. 173).

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a *Summary* of its report on *Shoe and Leather Costs and Prices* (Washington, June 10, 1921, pp. 15).

The United States Geological Survey has issued a serviceable bulletin entitled *The Iron-Ore Resources of Europe*, by Max Roesler (Bull. 706, Washington, 1921, pp. 152; with plates and maps).

It is stated that the results of the work of the Geological Survey on mineralogical deposits will be published in the form of an *Atlas of Commercial Geography*. A companion volume of this bulletin is *Industrial Aspects of the Deposits of Iron-Ore in Central Europe*, issued as bulletin 703 (1921).

The Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared a pamphlet on *Prices of Farm Products in the United States*, by G. F. Warren (Bull. 999, Washington, 1921, pp. 72). This is abundantly illustrated with charts of index numbers.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association has published a report of the *Third American Lumber Congress and Nineteenth Annual Meeting*, held at Chicago, March 30, 1921 (Washington, Southern Bldg., pp. 80). The Association also has for distribution a *Statement in Relation to Lumber Production and Prices*, by L. C. Boyle (pp. 44).

The Associazione fra le Società per Azione (Via Lata, 4, Rome, Italy) is issuing a monthly sheet entitled *Business and Financial Report*, relating to Italian trade and industry. This report endeavors to give in the English language as briefly as possible reliable facts and figures of Italian industries and finance.

The National Foreign Trade Council (Hanover Square, New York City) announces a sale of its *Annual Proceedings* at reduced prices for students at educational institutions.

The August issue of the *Bulletin of the Branch Library of Political Science* (Clare Market, Kingsway, London, W.C., 2) contains a four page bibliography of marketing.

The International Chamber of Commerce, whose headquarters are in Paris, has issued a number of publications describing the work of the organization and special pamphlets, as brochure no. 1, *Export Credits* (Paris, 33, Rue Jean-Goujon).

The Chamber of Commerce, Breslau, Silesia, has prepared a memorandum entitled *The Problem of Upper Silesia and the Reconstruction of Europe's Economics* (June, 1921, pp. 21).

Hearings before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, relating to *Future Trading in Grain* have been printed (Washington, 1921, pp. 485).

Corporations

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the *Consolidation of Railroads*, by William Z. Ripley, which will appear as an appendix to the reports of the Commission, has been printed in advance (pp. 467-660, with maps).

From the Department of Transportation and Communication, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has been received *The Railroad Question Before Congress as Viewed from Various Standpoints* (Washington, pp. 51). This pamphlet contains a summary of testimony relating to operating revenues and expenses; reasons for the high cost of maintenance and operation; reasons for diminishing volume of traffic; efficiency of management and labor; reduction of freight and passenger rates; and statistics, tables, and graphic charts.

Depreciation Charges of Railroad and Public Utilities is the title of a memorandum filed with the Depreciation Section of the Bureau of Accounts of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This was prepared by Robert A. Carter, chairman of the Committee on Rate Fundamentals of the American Gas Association, and William L. Ransom (New York, 130 East 15th St., pp. 108).

The REVIEW has received from Francis B. James a series of pamphlets under the general title American National Economics. Among these is to be noted *Common Sense vs. Prohibition in Railroad Rates, 1921*, by Edgar Gengenbach (Washington, John Byrne & Co., pp. 40); and *Some Phases of the Transportation Problem*, by F. B. James (pp. 58).

Among state documents relating to public utilities are:

Eighth Annual Report of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, 1920 (Washington, 1921, pp. 234).

Special Report of the Department of Public Utilities Relative to the Street Railway Situation in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was issued under date of April 1, 1921 (House Doc. 1495, pp. 21).

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Public Service Commission, New York, Second District, 1920. Vol. I (pp. 202).

Reports of Decisions of the Public Service Commission, Second District, State of New York. Vol. IX (New York, pp. 826).

Foreign Corporation Laws of South Dakota, 1921, have been compiled (Secretary of State, Pierre, S. D., pp. 14).

Appendix to Seventeenth Annual Report of the State Corporation Commission of Virginia for 1919, containing statistics of steam and electric railways (Richmond, 1921, pp. 206).

Labor

The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued bulletins:

No. 281, *Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions*. This convention was held at San Francisco, California, on September 20-24, 1920. (Washington, June, 1921, pp. 447.)

No. 285, *Minimum Wage Laws of the United States: Construction and Operation*, by L. D. Clark (July, 1921, pp. 345).

The same bureau has recently issued a cyclostyled sheet showing convenient forms of *Index Numbers of Retail Prices of the Principal Articles of Food in the United States*, from January, 1913, to May, 1921.

The United States Department of Labor has issued large broadsides containing on a single sheet the restrictions upon the employment of children in factories, stores, and mines. The analysis is detailed for each state, under the column headings Minimum Wage, Hours of Work under 16, Night Work Prohibitions, and Requirements for Regular Employment Certificates.

From the Women's Bureau has been received bulletin No. 17, *Women's Wages in Kansas* (Washington, 1921, pp. 104).

Among state reports relating to labor are:

Ninth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Commerce and Labor for the State of Georgia, for 1920 (Atlanta, 1921, pp. 108).

Third Annual Report of the Department of Labor of Illinois, 1919-1920 (Springfield, pp. 91).

Ninth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor of Kentucky, 1918-1919 (Frankfort, pp. 225).

Sixth Annual Report of the State Industrial Accident Commission of Maryland, for 1920 (Baltimore, pp. 26).

Annual Report of the Department of Labor and Industries, Massachusetts, 1920 (Boston, Pub. Doc. 104, pp. 132).

Report of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of Massachusetts, 1920 (Boston, 1921, pp. 212). This contains the decisions of the board.

Report of the Commissioner of Labor of Rhode Island for the Years 1916-1919 (Providence, 1921, pp. 287).

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Factory Inspector of Rhode Island (Providence, 1921, pp. 83).

Second Annual Report of the Industrial Commission of Virginia, 1920 (Richmond, 1921, pp. 47). This reviews the administration of the Virginia workmen's compensation act.

Labor Laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, published by the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics (Richmond, 1920, pp. 129).

Fifth Report of the Workmen's Compensation Department of Wyoming, 1920 (Cheyenne, pp. 166).

The Department of Labor of New York has issued *Special Bulletins*:
No. 106, *Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law, January, 1920, to June, 1921* (Albany, pp. 302).
No. 108, *Sickness Among New York Factory Workers in 1919* (pp. 29).

The Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Industrial Commission of New York State, held at Syracuse, December 6-9, 1920, have been compiled (Albany, State Industrial Commission, pp. 239).

The *First Annual Report of the Court of Industrial Relations of Kansas*, covering operations from February 1, 1920, to November 30, 1920, is published as a small pamphlet (Topeka, pp. 16).

The University Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin, Bureau of Commercial Industrial Relations of the Department Group and Community Service, has issued a series of cyclostyled notes among which may be noted *The Cycle of Employment, Employment Forms and Routine, Job Analysis, Absenteeism, Plant Organs, A Labor Policy and the Labor Audit*.

The New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce in a recent issue (vol. VIII, no. 2) discusses the subject of *Closed Shop and Open Shop Terminology* in a memorandum prepared by Mr. Paul Studensky, Supervisor of Staff.

The National Association of Manufacturers has prepared an *Open Shop Encyclopedia* for debaters (New York, 50 Church Street, 1921, pp. 248).

Volume I of the *Decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board with Addenda and Interpretations, 1920*, has appeared. This contains a cumulative index-digest (Washington, Gov. Prtg. Office, 1921, pp. 183).

The Pennsylvania Railroad under date of July 8, 1921, presented to the United States Railroad Labor Board a memorandum in the form of a pamphlet entitled *Summary of the Position, Policy, and Purpose of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Its Dealings with Its Employees* (pp. 40).

The Labour Publishing Company (6, Tavistock Square, London, W. C. 1) has published for the National Guilds League the following pamphlets:

Unemployment and Industrial Maintenance, by G. D. H. Cole (pp. 16. 6d.); *Education and the Guild Idea* (pp. 19. 6d.); *Guilds and the Salary Earner*, by J. H. Lloyd (pp. 15. 6d.); and the following pamphlets by Mr. Cole: *Workers' Control in the Mining Industry* (pp. 27); *Workers' Control in the Distributive Industry, a Plan for Coöperative Employees and Shop Workers* (pp. 25); *Workers' Control for Railwaymen* (pp. 23); *Workers'*

Control in Engineering and Shipbuilding, a Plan for Collective Contract (pp. 14); *Capitalist Speculation and Workers' Control in the Textile Industries* (pp. 23). (Price 6d. each.)

Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

The following state public documents relating to banking have been received:

Report of the Bank Commissioner of Connecticut (Hartford, 1920, pp. 658).

Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Bank Commissioner of Kansas (Topeka, 1921, pp. 625).

Reports of the State Banks, Savings Banks and Trust Companies of Louisiana, June 24, 1921 (New Orleans, pp. 126).

Sixty-fourth Annual Report of the Bank Commissioner of Maine, 1920 (Augusta, 1921, pp. 151).

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Banks of Massachusetts for 1920. Part II, Coöperative Banks, Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions (Boston, pp. 436).

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Loan Agencies of Massachusetts for 1920 (Boston, Pub. Doc. 95, pp. 45).

Tenth Annual Report of the Department of Banking of Minnesota, for 1919 (St. Paul, pp. 296).

Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of Banking, Department of Trade and Commerce of Nebraska, for 1919-20 (Lincoln, pp. 556).

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance Relative to Business and Loan Associations, New Jersey, June 30, 1920 (Trenton, 1921, pp. 151).

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bank Commissioner of Rhode Island, June 30, 1921 (Providence, pp. 239).

Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Banks of South Dakota, 1919-1920 (Pierre, pp. 628).

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bank Commissioner of Washington, 1920 (Olympia, 1921, pp. 57).

The Superintendent of Banks of Oregon has issued a new edition of *Banking Laws, Revision of 1921* (Salem, pp. 128).

A similar compilation has been made for Michigan in a pamphlet, *Laws Relating to Banking, 1919* (Lansing, 1920, pp. 175).

The hearings before the Joint Congressional Committee on *Short-Time Rural Credits*, Sixty-seventh Congress, First Session, held April 16, 1921, containing the testimony of A. A. Elmore, Spokane, Washington, have been printed (Washington, pp. 57).

A printing has also been made of the *Amendment to the Farm Loan Act*, hearings on Senate bill 1837, held June 7, 1921, by the House Banking and Currency Committee (Washington, pp. 84).

The War Finance Corporation is issuing cyclostyled material with regard to the activities of this board in considering applications under the agricultural credits amendment to the War Finance Corporation act. It has also issued printed circulars containing information for banks, bankers, or trust companies applying for advances under section 24 of the War Finance Corporation act.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in bulletin no. 968, has prepared a statement on *Buying Farms with Land-Bank Loans*, by L. C. Gray and H. A. Turner. This is a study based on the experience of 2700 farmers who have borrowed money through the federal farm-loan banks (Washington, pp. 27).

The statement of Professor Irving Fisher before the Senate Committee on Civil Service and the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service at the hearing held May 27, 1921, has been printed under the head *Reclassification of Salaries*. In this, Professor Fisher presents his conclusions in regard to changes in the purchasing power of money, with charts and diagrams.

Public Finance

The National Budget Committee is printing brief leaflets on *Government Economy* (New York, 7 West 8th Street). The same committee has published a larger pamphlet entitled *A Proposal for Government Reorganization, Published in the interest of National Economy* (pp. 70, 25c.).

Among the state documents relating to taxation are:

Fifth Biennial Report of the Arizona State Tax Commission, 1920 (Phoenix, pp. 169).

Report of the Proceedings of the Arizona Tax Conference, Eighth Annual Session, 1920 (pp. 194).

Seventh Annual Report of the State Tax Commissioner of Georgia, 1920 (Atlanta, 1921, pp. 35).

Second Annual Report of the Tax Commission of Illinois, 1920 (Springfield, 1921, pp. 336).

Inheritance Tax Law of Indiana (Indianapolis, State Board of Tax Commissioners, June 1, 1921, pp. 22).

Third Annual Report of the Kentucky State Tax Commission, 1920 (Frankfort, pp. 89).

Report of the Assessment and Tax Commission on the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana (New Orleans, 1921, pp. 237).

Message of Governor Baxter of Maine on State Finances (Augusta, March 10, 1921, pp. 30).

Biennial Report of the Nevada Tax Commission, 1919-1920 (Carson City, 1921, pp. 77, 20).

Laws Affecting Taxation of the Session of 1921, New Jersey (Trenton, State Board of Taxes and Assessment, pp. 41).

Report of the State Tax Commission, North Carolina, 1919 (Raleigh, 1920, pp. 427).

Laws Relating to Assessment and Taxation, Oregon, 1921 (Salem, State Tax Commission, pp. 103).

The federal Internal Revenue Office has issued, under the Revenue act of 1918:

Regulations 37, Revised January 1921, Relating to Estate Tax (Washington, 1921, pp. 80); *Regulations 43, Part I, Relating to the Tax on Admissions* (pp. 117); *Part II, Relating to Tax on Dues* (pp. 29); *Regulations 45, Relating to the Income Tax on War Profits and Excess Profits Taxes* (pp. 342).

The second edition has appeared of *Sales Tax Laws of Foreign Countries*, printed for the use of the House Committee on Ways and Means (Washington, pp. 40).

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means on *General Tariff Revision*, submitted by Mr. Fordney, appears as House Report No. 248, Sixty-seventh Congress, First Session (Washington, pp. 55).

Population

The hearings before the Senate Committee on Immigration on *Emergency Immigration Legislation* held in January 1921 have been printed for the use of the committee; also hearings before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on *Admission of Aliens in Excess of Quotas*, held June 10, 1921.

The Bureau of the Census has published the first volume of the reports of the fourteenth census, as follows: *Fourteenth Census Report: Population, 1920*. Vol. I, *Number and Distribution of Inhabitants*. This gives the number and distribution of inhabitants of the United States by states, counties, and minor civil divisions. Population bulletins have also been issued for a number of states, giving detailed statistics regarding composition and characteristics of population.